

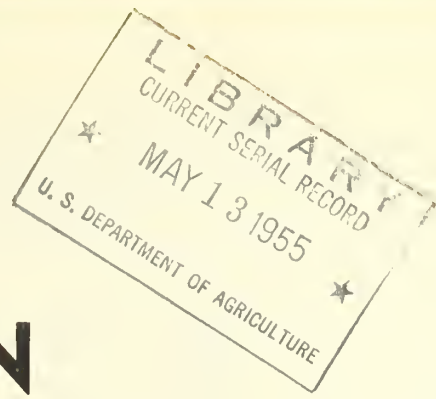
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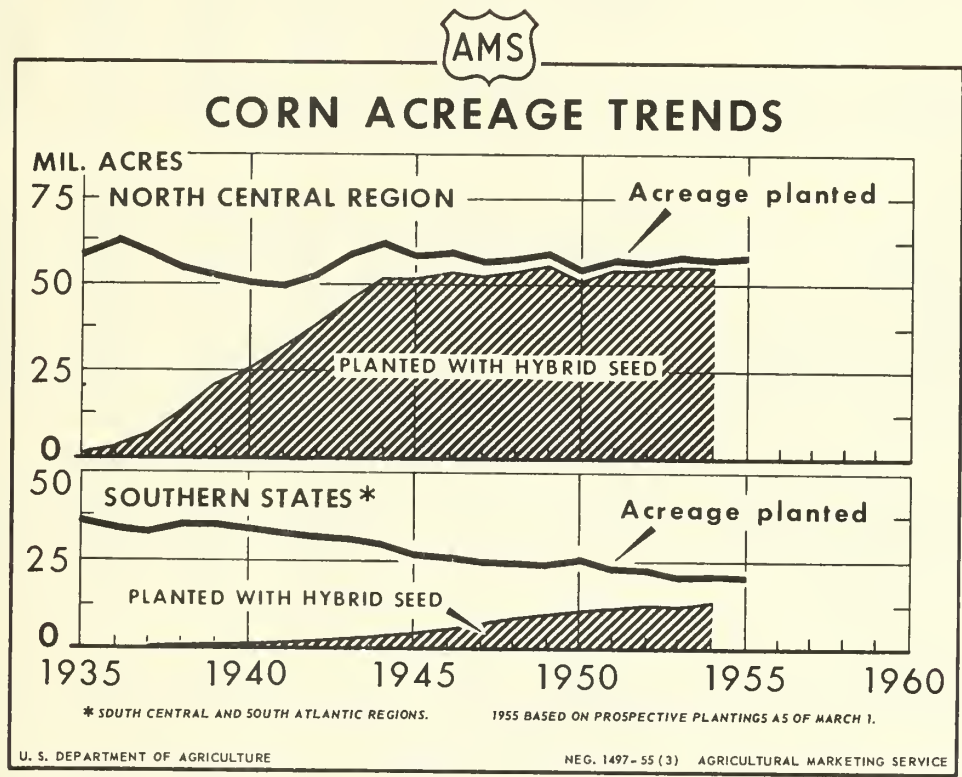
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The FEED SITUATION

FDS-150



FOR RELEASE
MAR. 31, A.M.
1955



Much of the decline in the total United States acreage of corn during the past 2 decades has been in the South, where acreage has been reduced about 40 percent since the late thirties. In the North Central region, on the other hand, there has been little trend in acreage, although farmers reduced plantings in response to acreage allotments in the years 1938-42 and in 1950. In 1954 farmers in the region reduced acreage only slightly in response to acreage allotments and plan

to at least maintain the 1955 acreage. A further decline is in prospect in the South, where drought has cut production in recent years. Corn hybrids have been used in planting the bulk of the acreage in the North Central region in recent years, and have increased to over 60 percent of the total acreage in the South. These two areas account for over 95 percent of the total acreage planted to corn in the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES								
Item	Unit	1953		1954		1954-55		
		Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
<u>Grains and Hay</u>								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	160.5	155.1	155.3	155.3	152.2	152.4	149.5
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	148.0	143.0	142.0	143.0	139.0	140.0	140.0
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	91.2	83.8	84.2	82.0	88.2	86.7	82.5
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	84.9	79.6	80.5	78.2	78.0	77.1	75.9
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	82.1	77.3	77.9	78.1	76.7	76.8	75.7
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	145.6	139.5	147.4	144.1	129.0	135.0	133.3
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	137.0	128.0	116.0	115.0	109.0	109.0	108.0
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.:	100 pounds:	274.0	265.0	229.0	232.0	222.0	226.0	226.0
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	240.2	235.8	237.9	239.3	246.5	244.3	245.5
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	37.75	37.50	30.75	30.75	31.25	31.25	31.25
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	26.40	25.60	23.80	23.70	23.30	23.50	23.30
<u>Byproduct Feeds (bagged)</u>								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	54.00	51.60	49.50	49.00	42.40	42.40	44.50
Buffalo	Ton	61.90	59.90	55.00	55.90	48.50	49.00	53.00
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	3.66	3.58	3.22	3.27	3.03	3.06	3.08
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	53.50	50.60	48.40	49.40	43.25	42.75	45.00
Buffalo	Ton	60.60	58.50	54.25	56.10	50.75	49.60	53.40
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	3.74	3.65	3.29	3.33	3.18	3.18	3.19
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis ..	Ton	82.40	78.25	68.40	67.50	67.90	70.50	66.50
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis ..	Ton	86.40	78.00	73.40	73.90	72.50	72.75	70.40
28 percent protein, San Francisco:	Ton	93.25	93.50	85.60	86.50	79.25	81.00	85.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago ..	Ton	80.10	78.10	84.60	88.10	79.50	78.35	76.10
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	5.09	4.93	4.86	5.01	4.79	4.76	4.72
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling :								
points	Ton	83.55	80.15	75.95	76.70	80.00	79.50	78.75
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	60.90	56.90	57.90	57.45	55.00	54.40	54.50
Gluten feed, 23 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	67.00	67.00	56.75	59.00	54.50	56.00	56.00
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago ..	Ton	106.25	93.45	99.55	101.90	91.25	88.75	87.75
Meat scraps, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	101.10	88.10	90.05	93.10	83.10	81.25	80.10
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	134.75	122.90	132.50	139.00	142.50	144.50	146.50
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated,								
Kansas City	Ton	72.50	68.00	73.60	75.50	59.60	64.25	66.25
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price								
paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	4.26	4.19	3.91	3.95	3.86	3.88	3.91
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	5.12	5.02	4.83	4.86	4.75	4.77	4.77
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	4.50	4.43	4.30	4.31	4.25	4.28	4.29

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S. :1910-14=100:		224	215	210	211	205	206	206
Eleven principal high-protein feeds,								
terminal markets	:1935-39=100:	257	248	243	249	236	235	232
Five oilseed meals	:1935-39=100:	259	251	248	254	241	240	234
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	:1935-39=100:	231	213	220	224	211	212	215
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and								
distillers' dried grains	:1935-39=100:	271	271	237	246	232	236	236
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	:1910-14=100:	244	239	223	225	223	224	223

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/

(February average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/	1934-53=12.9	Bushel	11.4	12.7	16.2	16.7	11.3	10.8
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price	1934-53=13.3	Bushel	12.0	13.5	17.3	17.7	12.2	11.7
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/	1934-53=15.1	Bushel	16.2	15.1	15.4	14.8	17.2	16.4
Butterfat-feed, U. S.	1934-53=24.1	Pound	20.9	21.0	21.7	21.3	20.2	19.6
Milk-feed, U. S.	1934-53=1.31	Pound	1.28	1.25	1.30	1.22	1.32	1.27
Egg-feed, U. S.	1944-53=10.6	Pound	11.3	10.6	12.1	11.8	8.7	8.5
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 4/	1944-53= 7.3	Pound	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	3.9	4.1
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 5/ ..	--	Pound	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.7
Turkey-feed, U. S.	1944-53= 9.8	Pound	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.6	7.8	6.9

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ New series; for earlier years see Agricultural Prices, April 1953. 5/ Not reported prior to January 1953.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 25, 1955

SUMMARY

Another large supply of feed concentrates is in prospect for 1955-56, if the growing season this year is near average. The acreage planted to feed grains in 1955 will be a little larger than in 1954 and nearly 6 percent above the 1944-53 average, if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions. A record carryover of feed grains is in prospect from the large supply of 1954-55. Although much will depend on the 1955 growing season, these early indications point to a total feed concentrate supply a little above the 1954-55 record of 181 million tons.

If farmers carry out their plans, they will plant a total of 157 million acres to the four feed grains, an increase of 2 percent. The acreage planted to corn would be about 82 million acres, practically the same as in 1954. A small increase is in prospect in the Corn Belt, but in the South, where drought has cut yields in recent years, farmers are planning to reduce their 1955 acreage. Farmers plan an increase of 9 percent in barley, 7 percent in sorghums for all purposes, and 1 percent in oats over the 1954 acreages. No forecast is made of production at this time. However, if yields by States equal the 1949-53 averages and if the prospective acreages are actually planted, the 1955 production of feed grains would total around 125 million tons. Such an output would be slightly larger than last year, and 5 percent above the 1949-53 average.

The price support on 1955 corn will be based on the national average rate of not less than \$1.58 per bushel, 87 percent of the February 15 parity price, compared with \$1.62 in 1954. Farmers in the commercial area who comply with the acreage allotments will be eligible for full 87 percent support. The support in the non-commercial area will be 75 percent of the commercial area support rates. Price supports for oats, barley, and sorghum grain will be about one-fifth lower than in 1954. With an average growing season this year, prices of these three grains probably will decline at least seasonally this summer, and are expected to be lower than usual in relation to corn.

Although average prices received for corn in recent months have been well below the support level, through mid-February farmers had placed only 131 million bushels of corn under loan and purchase agreement. This was considerably less than the 292 million bushels in the same period of 1953-54, when the crop was larger and all producers were eligible for price support. Record quantities of 1954 oats, barley, and sorghum grains were placed under price support.

Stocks of feed grains on January 1 were 12 percent larger than a year earlier and a record for that date, both in total and per animal unit. Disappearance of feed grains was somewhat smaller during October-December than a year earlier, but is expected to be heavier during the remainder of the 1954-55 season. The total carryover of feed grains into the 1955-56 season probably will be a little above the record of nearly 32 million tons carried into 1954-55.

PROSPECTS FOR 1955-56

Little Change in Corn Acreage; Large Acreages of Other Feed Crops in Prospect

Reports from farmers in early March indicated their intentions to plant 82 million acres of corn, about the same as the acreage planted in 1954. A larger acreage is in prospect in the Corn Belt area, which is about offset by a reduction in the South. Acreages of oats, barley, and sorghum grains, which were high last year, will be increased in 1955. The expected larger acreages of these grains result principally from plans for a reduction in the area planted to wheat and cotton, allotments for which were reduced further this year. The total prospective 1955 acreage of the four feed grains is 157 million acres, 3 million more than in 1954, and 8.5 million more than the 1944-53 average (table 2). In addition, farmers plan to increase the acreage of hay this year 2 percent over that of 1954.

Prospective plantings in early March indicated that there again will be rather extensive overplanting of corn acreage allotments in the commercial area. Acreage allotments in the 1955 commercial area call for a reduction of about 10 percent under the 1954 planted acreage, but they are about 8 percent above the allotted acreage for the same area in 1954. In the North Central region, which includes much of the commercial area, farmers indicated their intentions to plant a slightly larger acreage than in 1954 and about the same acreage as in 1953 (table 15).

During the past 20 years there has been a marked downward trend in corn acreage, principally as a result of declining acreage in the Southern States. In the late thirties about 35 million acres were planted to corn annually in the Southern States compared with only slightly over 20 million acres in each of the past 2 years. A further reduction is in prospect in this area in 1955, continuing this long-term downward trend. In the North Central region, on the other hand, corn acreage has been maintained during the past 20 years, averaging around 57 or 58 million acres. In recent years farmers in the North Central region have planted over 95 percent of the corn acreage with hybrid seed. In the South suitable corn hybrids were developed later than in the North and the use of hybrid seed is still expanding there. In 1954, 63 percent of the acreage planted in the Southern States was planted with hybrid seeds. These 2 regions account for over 95 percent of the total corn acreage of the country.

Table 2.- Acreages of feed grains, hay, and related crops, 1944-53 average, 1953, 1954, and prospective plantings for 1955

Crop	Average	1953	1954	Pro-	1955 as a	
	1944-53			spective	percentage of;	
	1955 1/	Average	1954			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Percent	Percent
Corn	86,122	81,730	81,893	82,033	95.3	100.2
Oats	43,968	43,875	47,284	47,664	108.4	100.8
Barley	11,673	9,657	14,517	15,776	135.1	108.7
Sorghum grains 2/	7,180	6,150	10,764	3/11,900	165.7	110.6
Total, 4 feed grains	148,943	141,412	154,458	157,373	105.7	101.9
All sorghums	14,206	14,651	19,882	21,322	150.1	107.2
Wheat 100 3/	75,398	78,789	61,971	4/57,402	76.1	92.6
Soybeans 5/	13,740	16,367	18,753	19,981	145.4	106.5
Flaxseed	4,069	4,640	5,959	5,743	141.1	96.4
Peanuts 5/	3,135	1,882	1,932	1,914	61.1	99.1
Sugar beets	813	795	963	833	102.5	86.5
All hay 2/	74,328	73,996	72,770	74,360	100.0	102.2

1/ Based on farmers' acreage intentions on March 1. 2/ Acreage harvested. 3/ Prospective acreages for 1955 based on relationship between total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years. 4/ Winter wheat seeded (43,442,000) plus the prospective acreage (13,960,000 acres) for spring wheat. 5/ Grown alone.

Table 3.- Feed grains: Planted acreage, yield, and production, United States, average 1944-53, annual 1949-55

Year	Corn 1/			Oats			Barley		
	Planted	Yield	Production	Planted	Yield	Production	Planted	Yield	Production
	acreage	per acre		acreage	per acre		acreage	per acre	
	Million		Million	Million		Million	Million		Million
	acres	Bushels	bushels	acres	Bushels	bushels	acres	Bushels	bushels
Average									
1944-53	86.1	35.8	3,080	44.0	30.1	1,323	11.7	22.8	267
1949	86.7	37.3	3,239	43.3	29.0	1,255	11.1	21.3	237
1950	82.9	36.9	3,058	45.5	31.0	1,410	13.1	23.2	304
1951	83.3	34.8	2,899	41.7	31.7	1,321	10.9	23.4	254
1952	82.4	39.8	3,279	42.8	29.5	1,260	9.4	24.1	226
1953	81.7	39.1	3,192	43.9	27.6	1,209	9.7	25.1	243
1954 2/	81.9	36.2	2,965	47.3	31.7	1,500	14.5	25.5	370
1955 3/	82.0	38.3	3,140	47.7	28.5	1,360	15.8	23.1	365

1/ For all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated 1955 acreage from March 1 intentions of farmers. Production computed on the basis of the prospective plantings, assuming 1949-53 average yields per planted acre by States.

The total acreage seeded to oats in 1955 is expected to be slightly above the record level in 1954. While a smaller acreage is in prospect in most of the important Midwestern producing States, larger acreages are planned in the South and Southwest, where the 1954 corn crop was small and where farmers will need summer-produced grain to meet their feed requirements. A 9 percent increase is indicated for barley. Prospective increases are fairly general throughout the country. Much of the total increase, however, is accounted for by prospective increases in the Plains and Mountain States, where barley will be seeded on land taken out of wheat. Another large acreage of sorghums also is indicated, as farmers use sorghums extensively on land taken out of wheat and cotton under the 1955 acreage allotment programs.

Another Large Feed Concentrate
Supply in Prospect for 1955-56

Although the 1955 growing season will be the major factor influencing the size of this year's feed crops, indications in early March point to another big supply of feed concentrates for the 1955-56 feeding season. With a further small increase in feed grain acreage and a record carryover of feed grains in prospect, the total supply of feed concentrates, with an average growing season, is expected to be a little larger than last year's record of 181 million tons, about 8 percent larger than the 1949-53 average. While no forecast of production is made at this time, if yields by States equal the 1949-53 average and the March 1 prospective acreage of feed grains is realized, 1955 production would total about 125 million tons, 3 percent larger than last year and 5 percent above the 1949-53 average.

Table 4.- Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit,
United States, average 1949-53, annual 1949-55

Season beginning	Feed grains	Other feed concentrates	Total supply	Grain-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit
	Carry-over 1/	Production 2/	Total supply	3/	4/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Millions Tons
Average					
1949-53	27.4	118.6	146.0	26.8	172.8
1949	30.4	120.6	151.0	25.2	176.2
1950	30.6	122.0	152.6	26.0	178.6
1951	28.7	112.9	141.6	27.0	168.6
1952	20.2	119.7	139.9	28.1	168.0
1953	27.0	117.6	144.6	27.8	172.4
1954 5/	31.8	121.6	153.4	27.2	180.6
1955 6/	34.0	7/125.0	159.0	27.0	186.0

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains on October 1, oats and barley on July 1,
2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley, and sorghum grain. 3/ Imported feed grains and wheat, rye, and byproduct feeds fed to livestock. 4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during the October-September feeding season. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Tentative estimates based on indications in March. 7/ Based on acreage intentions on March 1 and 1949-53 average yields by States.

The carryover of feed grains into 1955-56 is expected to total around 34 million tons, a little above the record of 31.8 million tons in 1954. This, together with the production as indicated above, would give a total domestic supply of feed grains of 159 million tons, which would be nearly 6 million tons above the record supply of 1954-55. Supplies of byproduct feeds available for feeding are expected to total near the record level of around 23 million tons in each of the two preceding years. The quantity of wheat and rye fed, plus imported feed grains, probably will total around 4.0 million tons. Based on these early indications, the supply of feed concentrates for 1955-56 would total around 186 million tons, a little larger than last year's record supply of nearly 181 million tons. Present indications are that the number of grain-consuming livestock will increase only slightly during the coming year. As a result the supply of feed concentrates per animal unit also would be at a record level.

If yield per acre equals the 1949-53 average, the 1955 production of corn on the prospective acreage would be 3,140 million bushels, 175 million above last year's production. The total 1955-56 supply of corn, in this event, probably would be a little above the 1954-55 supply of 3,885 million bushels. Based on present indications the carryover of corn next October 1 will be somewhat below the record of 920 million bushels last year. As was the case last year, practically all of the carryover except working stocks of 150 to 175 million bushels are expected to be under loan or owned by CCC. As in the past 3 years, corn prices probably will fall considerably below the support level in 1955-56, if the growing season is average or better. Corn prices have been substantially below the support level during the 1954-55 season, in spite of the smaller crop. This is partly due to the fact that not all producers are eligible for price support. The lower quality of the 1954 crop is also a contributing factor.

The 1955 oats crop would total about 1,360 million bushels, if 1949-53 average yields are attained on the prospective acreage, 140 million bushels less than last year's near-record crop. This, together with the big carryover of oats in prospect, would give a domestic supply of around 1.7 billion bushels, nearly equal to the big domestic supply in 1954-55. In addition to the domestic supply, substantial quantities of oats have been imported in recent years. In 1953-54 imports reached a near-record of 80 million bushels, but they probably will be less than half this amount during the 1954-55 marketing year, since Canadian supplies are smaller than a year earlier and imports are also limited by a total quota of around 40 million bushels for the 1954-55 October-September feeding season.

The 1955 barley production would total 365 million bushels, with 1949-53 average yields on the large acreage in prospect for this year. This would be only slightly smaller than in 1954, and otherwise the largest crop since 1942. With the record carryover of barley in prospect, the domestic supply of barley in 1955-56 would be at a near-record level of around 500 million bushels, 13 percent larger than in 1954.

The total supply of sorghum grains in 1955-56 also is expected to be considerably larger than the 226 million bushels in 1954-55. Assuming 1949-53 average yields by States on the prospective 1955 acreage for harvest

as grain, a crop of 239 million bushels would be produced, 35 million bushels above last year. The carryover next October 1 may total somewhere around 75 million bushels, which would give a record supply of a little over 300 million bushels in the coming year.

High-Protein Feed Supply Expected
to be Maintained; Big Soybean
Meal Supply in Prospect

Based on indications in early March, the total supply of high-protein feeds in 1955-56 probably will be maintained at about the same level as for the 1954-55 season. The total production of oilseed cake and meal, with an average growing season for oilseed crops this year, probably would again be around 9 million tons, or close to the level expected this year. With a larger acreage of soybeans in prospect, the supply of soybean meal in 1955-56 probably will be at a record level, exceeding the production of a little under 6 million tons expected this year. The output of cottonseed cake and meal, on the other hand, is expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1954-55, since the acreage allotment for cotton has been reduced by about 15 percent. The prospective flaxseed acreage is 5.7 million acres, a little under last year's large acreage, but with average yields per acre (they were below average last year) the crop would be the largest since 1948. The production of linseed meal in 1955-56 will probably be at least as large as for the current season.

Farmers Plan Larger
Hay Acreage

The prospective acreage of hay to be harvested in 1955 is 74.4 million acres, 2 percent larger than in 1954, and about the same as the 1944-53 average. With 1949-53 average yields, production would total about 104 million tons, which would be close to the production last year. Assuming a carryover of around 15 million tons, the supply per animal unit would be about the same as in 1954-55. During the past 3 years hay supplies have been very large in the North Central section of the country, but have been much below average in large areas of the South, where drought materially reduced yield per acre. Although most States plan to cut more acres of hay this year than in 1954, greatest increases are in prospect in the Southern States and in Missouri, Colorado, and Wyoming, where drought curtailed hay production last year.

1955 Corn To Be Supported at Not
Less Than \$1.58 Per Bushel;
Supports For Other Feed Grains
Lower Than in 1954

The Department of Agriculture announced on March 24 that the minimum price support rates for 1955 crop corn will be based on \$1.58 per bushel, 87 percent of the February 15 parity price. The support level this year is based on the estimated supply percentage for the 1955-56 corn supply. The supply percentage was estimated at a little more than 107 percent of normal, which calls for a support level of not less than 87 percent of parity for the 1955 crop. The support price in the commercial area for

producers who plant within their acreage allotments will be at the full 87 percent level. The rates in the non-commercial area, where no allotments are in effect, will be 75 percent of the rates determined on the basis of 87 percent of parity.

Price supports were announced on the 1955 crops of the other feed grains last December. The national average support prices of these grains were established at levels reflecting 70 percent of the parity price on November 15, 1954. The national average support price for oats will be 61 cents per bushel, for barley 94 cents per bushel, and for sorghum grains, \$1.78 per cwt. The 1955 supports for these grains are all around a fifth lower than the 1954 supports.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

January 1 Stocks of Feed Grains at Record Level

Stocks of feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains--in all positions on January 1 totaled 106.8 million tons, 12 percent more than a year earlier. This was the largest tonnage on record for that date, either in total or per animal unit. Disappearance of feed grains was somewhat smaller during October-December than a year earlier, but is expected to be heavier during the remainder of the 1954-55 season. The total carryover of feed grains into the 1955-56 season probably will be a little above the record of nearly 32 million tons carried into 1954-55.

Record stocks of corn and barley were on hand January 1 and the stocks of oats and sorghum grains were the second largest of record. Stocks of corn in all positions totaled 2,799 million bushels, of which about 750 million bushels were under loan or owned by CCC. Big stocks of corn are again on hand in the North Central Region, 7 percent above the record of a year earlier. In Missouri and a number of the southern States where drought cut 1954 production, stocks were smaller than on January 1, 1954, and were well below the postwar average.

October-December Disappearance of Feed Below Average

Domestic disappearance of corn, oats, and barley in the first quarter of the 1954-55 feeding season (October-December) totaled 36.2 million tons, 11 percent less than in that quarter of 1953 and the smallest for the period since 1947. Much of the reduction from a year earlier was in corn, which declined 175 million bushels to a total of 1,067 million bushels. This was only partly offset by heavier disappearance of oats and barley. Total disappearance of sorghum grain was about the same as a year earlier. The quantity of byproduct feeds fed to livestock during the quarter also was smaller than a year earlier. The combined tonnage of all grains and other concentrates fed totaled 40.7 tons, about 10 percent less than in 1953. Mild weather during the quarter and the unusually large amount of fallen corn salvaged from fields by livestock contributed

Table 5.- Feed grains: January 1 stocks, total and per animal unit, average 1950-54, annual 1950-55

Year	January 1 stocks 1/					Grain-consuming animal units 2/	Stocks per animal unit
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grains	Total		
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Lb.
Average							
1950-54	72.2	14.1	4.7	3.5	94.5	170.1	1,111
1950	75.2	13.5	4.6	3.6	96.9	166.1	1,167
1951	73.1	15.1	5.9	6.0	100.1	172.3	1,162
1952	66.0	14.6	4.9	4.2	89.7	174.2	1,030
1953	71.6	13.8	3.9	1.5	90.8	170.4	1,066
1954	75.1	13.4	4.3	2.2	95.0	167.6	1,134
1955 3/	78.4	16.3	6.8	5.3	106.8	173.1	1,234

1/ Stocks in all positions, including Government-owned. 2/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during feeding year beginning preceding October 1. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Corn, oats, and barley: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1949-53, annual 1952-54

Year	Oct.-Dec. 1/		Jan.-Mar.		Apr.-June		July-Sept.		Oct.-Sept.	
	Dom.	Exports	Dom.	Exports	Dom.	Exports	Dom.	Exports	Dom.	Exports
	Oct. :disap.:	2/	Oct. :disap.:	2/	Oct. :disap.:	2/	Oct. :disap.:	2/	Oct. :disap.:	2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn										
Average										
1949-53	1,251	35	733	27	539	25	484	19	3,007	106
1952	1,162	46	729	33	501	33	466	28	2,858	140
1953 3/	1,242	37	667	23	566	20	472	16	2,947	96
1954 3/	1,067	18								
Oats										
Average										
1949-53	265	1	356	1	295	1	438	1	1,354	4
1952	256	1	369	1	266	1	419	1	1,310	4
1953 3/	262	1	353	1	273	3/	439	1	1,327	3
1954 3/	286	2								
Barley										
Average										
1949-53	60	8	64	6	57	5	71	10	252	29
1952	55	12	63	6	51	3	63	6	232	27
1953 3/	67	7	55	1	59	5	84	10	265	23
1954 3/	71	11								
Total (million tons)										
Average										
1949-53	40.7	1.2	27.7	.9	21.2	.8	22.3	.8	111.9	3.7
1952	37.9	1.6	27.8	1.1	19.5	1.0	21.3	.9	106.5	4.6
1953 3/	40.6	1.2	25.6	.7	21.6	.7	22.3	.7	110.1	3.3
1954 3/	36.2	.8								

1/ Includes all corn in silage, part of which is consumed after January 1. 2/ Corn and corn meal, oats and oatmeal, barley and malt expressed in grain equivalent. 3/ Preliminary.

to the reduction in domestic disappearance of corn. Disappearance of corn probably will be heavier than a year earlier during the remainder of the feeding season, since much of the 1954 corn is of poorer quality and more livestock are on farms.

Exports of corn during October-February totaled about 35 million bushels, 17 million less than a year earlier. Although exports of other feed grains were larger, total feed grain exports for the 5 months were about 10 percent smaller than in the same period of 1953-54.

Market Receipts of Corn Smaller and
of Lower Quality Than A Year Ago

Receipts of corn at 12 primary markets during October-February were smaller and of lower quality than in the same period of either of the two previous years. Harvesting of the crop was delayed by wet, cold weather this fall, and the movement to market reached a seasonal peak late in November, about 3 or 4 weeks later than in 1953. Receipts at the primary markets were larger than a year earlier during December and January, but dropped below last year's level in February (table 9). The total for October-February was 153 million bushels, 12 million less than in the same months of 1953-54. During these 5 months CCC sold about 50 million bushels of corn, much of which moved through the primary markets.

The quality of the corn received at 9 principal markets this year has been above the average of recent years, but lower than in either of the past 2 years. In 1952 and 1953 near ideal weather in the main Corn Belt for maturing and harvesting corn resulted in very good quality. In the fall of 1954, however, less favorable weather at harvest time resulted in higher moisture content and generally lower quality. During December-February 63 percent of the corn graded No. 3 or better, compared with 81 percent in 1953-54 and 69 percent in 1952-53 (table 7). The quality of the corn received during the 3-month period was above the 1947-51 average, and was much better than in 1951-52, when only 15 percent of the corn graded No. 3 or higher.

Less 1954 Corn, but Record
Quantities of Other Feed Grains
Placed Under Price Support

The total quantity of corn placed under price support through February 15 this year totaled 131 million bushels, less than half the 292 million bushels in the same period of 1953-54. The smaller 1954 crop, the lower quality of the corn, and the fact that only about 40 percent of the producers in the commercial area are eligible for price support contributed to the reduction. In addition to the 131 million bushels of 1954 corn under loan or purchase agreement, about 100 million bushels of 1952 and 1953 corn were resealed on farms and about 620 million bushels of old corn were owned by CCC, making a total of around 850 million bushels under the price support program in February. Farmers have through May 31 to place their 1954 corn under price support.

Table 7.- Corn: Inspected receipts by grades at principal markets, December-February, average 1947-51, annual 1952-54 1/

Grade	Average 1947-48 to 1951-52	Percent- age	1952-53	Percent- age	1953-54	Percent- age	1954-55	Percent- age
	Cars		Cars		Cars		Cars	
1	1,677	3.6	1,815	5.4	4,413	14.3	5,608	14.6
2	5,567	12.1	10,260	30.3	13,203	42.9	7,371	19.1
3	12,313	26.8	11,302	33.3	7,265	23.6	11,156	29.0
4	13,688	29.8	4,966	14.6	2,228	7.2	9,128	23.7
5	9,053	19.7	1,473	4.3	1,492	4.9	3,574	9.3
Sample	3,679	8.0	4,104	12.1	2,184	7.1	1,652	4.3
Total	45,977	100.0	33,920	100.0	30,785	100.0	38,489	100.0

1/ Chicago, Decatur, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, and Toledo.

Compiled from reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 8.- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1953 and 1954 crops

Feed grain	1953			1954		
	Loan	Purchase agree- ment	Total	Loan	Purchase agree- ment	Total
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bushels</u>
Corn (though Feb.15) 1/	278,466	13,375	291,841	125,426	5,516	130,942
Total for season 1/	368,872	102,334	471,206			
Oats 2/	45,879	10,076	55,955	63,709	10,119	73,828
Barley 2/	36,129	9,047	45,176	100,124	14,039	114,163
Sorghum grain 2/	42,482	3,048	45,530	110,728	3,801	114,529

1/ Loans on corn available through May 31.

2/ Loans were available through January 31; 1954 preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Loans and purchase agreements were available on 1954 oats, barley, and sorghum grains through January 31, and record quantities of each of these three grains were placed under price support. Repayment of loans had been made on only 8.3 million bushels of barley, 8.0 million bushels of oats, and 1.0 million bushels of sorghum grain through February 15.

Heavy Production of Soybean Meal Expected
for Remainder of Season

Heavier production of soybean meal is in prospect for the remainder of the 1954-55 feeding season than in the same period of last year. Production in 1954-55 is expected to total around 700,000 tons more than the 5,051,000 tons in 1953-54. Output during October-January totaled 1,983,000 tons, only 9,000 more than in the same period a year earlier. Thus practically all of the expected increase will come in February-September. Soybean meal production in February-September 1954 totaled 3,077,000 tons, the smallest for the 8-month period in recent years. Cottonseed meal production is expected to be somewhat smaller during February-September than the 1,566,000 tons produced in that period of 1954. Total production of oilseed cake and meal, however, may be more than 300,000 tons above the 5,148,000 produced in February-September 1954. Exports of oilseed meal totaled 233,000 tons during October-January, the heaviest for the 4 months in recent years. In 1953-54, 66,000 tons were exported during October-January, and 163,000 tons for the entire feeding season. On the other hand, imports have been much smaller so far this year than last, and probably will total somewhat less than the 168,000 tons imported in 1953-54.

Feed Prices Generally Lower
Than a Year Earlier

Feed prices generally have weakened since January, and most of them are lower than a year ago. In March corn and soybean meal prices reached the lowest levels thus far in the 1954-55 feeding season. For the week ended March 12 the price of No. 3 Yellow corn dropped to an average of \$1.43 per bushel, 12 cents lower than in early January, but has since regained some of the loss. Prices of the other feed grains also have declined during the past 2 months and prices of all feed grains in March were lower than a year earlier, and also below the 1947-54 average (table 10).

The average price received by farmers for corn has been well below the support level since the 1954 crop was harvested. In recent months average prices received for barley and sorghums have been a little below the 1954 national average supports, while the average for oats has been slightly above. The 1954 supports for these three grains were available through January. Current prices are well above the supports which have been announced for the 1955 crops. With an average growing season this year, prices of the three grains are expected to decline more than seasonally, and probably will be low relative to corn during the summer. Corn prices, on the other hand, may be firm. Since most of the reserve stocks are held under the Government price support program, the "free" supply will be relatively short toward the end of the marketing season.

Table 9.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, February, average 1950-54, 1953, 1954, and November-February 1954-55

Item	February			1954-55			
	Average	1953	1954	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1950-54						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Corn, 12 markets 1/	25,137	18,190	25,032	53,794	31,083	27,731	19,423
Oats, 12 markets 1/	5,055	30	4,680	7,836	10,540	12,704	8,190
Barley, 4 markets 2/	8,206	6,692	12,386	15,433	10,364	15,959	9,091

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Table 10.- Prices of specified feeds, March 1955, with comparisons

Feed	Unit	March,	March				March 1955	
		average					as a percent-	
		1947-54	1953	1954	1955	1955	1947-54	1954
					1/	1/	average	average
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.
<u>Grains</u>								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow 2/	Bu.	1.68	1.56	1.56	1.45		86	93
Oats, No. 2 White 3/	Bu.	.89	.80	.79	.74		83	94
Barley, No. 3 3/	Bu.	1.57	1.46	1.37	1.36		87	99
Milo, No. 2 Yellow 4/	Cwt.	2.78	2.85	2.66	2.41		87	91
<u>Byproduct feeds</u>								
Bran, standard 3/	Ton	55.45	53.10	52.40	44.50		80	85
Middlings, standard 3/	Ton	57.05	53.00	52.60	45.50		80	87
Soybean meal, 44 pct. 2/	Ton	80.50	79.10	95.25	73.50		91	77
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. 5/	Ton	72.50	74.60	67.50	62.50		86	93
Linseed meal, 36 pct. 3/	Ton	73.05	72.05	72.90	68.00		93	93
Gluten feed, 23 pct. 2/	Ton	59.40	66.20	58.20	54.00		91	93
Brewers' dried grains 6/	Ton	57.95	62.05	61.40	51.00		88	83
Distillers' dried grains 7/	Ton	68.10	79.85	71.60	72.00		106	101
Tankage, 60 pct. 2/	Ton	111.80	87.30	107.25	86.25		77	80
Meat scraps, 50 pct. 2/	Ton	105.65	83.15	100.20	77.85		74	78
Fish meal, 67 pct. 8/	Ton	146.25	137.75	139.40	146.50		100	105
Molasses 9/	Gal.	.202	.122	.116	.122		60	105

1/ Three weeks ended March 19. 2/ Chicago. 3/ Minneapolis. 4/ Kansas City. 5/ Memphis. 6/ Milwaukee. 7/ Cincinnati. 8/ Buffalo. 9/ New York.

Prices of nearly all the major byproduct feeds were lower in March this year than last. The price of soybean meal has declined more than most of the other high-protein feeds, and was nearly a fourth lower than last year, reflecting the larger supplies of soybean meal. Soybean meal prices usually advance seasonally from January to July. This year the seasonal advance probably will be retarded by the relatively large production in prospect. Soybean meal prices are expected to continue well below last year's relatively high level during this spring and summer.

Prices of tankage and meat scraps also have declined substantially from a year earlier, and are farther below the 1947-54 average than most other high-protein feeds. Distillers' dried grains, on the other hand, are slightly higher than a year earlier and are above the 1947-54 average. Prices of wheat millfeeds and molasses are relatively low compared with other lower-protein feeds.

Reseal Program Announced For 1954 Feed Grains

The Department of Agriculture announced on March 2 that farm-stored feed grains under the price support loans may be resealed for another program year. Farmers will also be able to convert purchase agreements on these commodities, now held in farm storage, into price support loans for the extended period. Operations on the 1954 crop reseal program will be similar to those on the 1952 and 1953 crops. Loans on 1952 and 1953 crops now under reseal will not be extended for another year, since it is desirable to move older stocks of grain. A storage payment in line with the current Uniform Grain Storage agreement rates will be paid farmers who reseal their 1954 crop feed grains.

USDA Offers Dried Skim Milk for Sale For Animal Feed

The Department of Agriculture announced on January 20 that nonfat dry milk, particularly roller process, from CCC stocks would be available for purchase for use as poultry and livestock feeds. The sale price of the dry milk is 11-1/2 cents per pound delivered in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. In all other States the price delivered will be 12-1/2 cents per pound. Sales of dry skim milk under this program through March 14 totaled about 3 million pounds.

Emergency Feed Program-Purchase Orders Approved for over 25 Million Tons

Purchase orders had been approved for 2,633,000 tons of feed grains (or mixed feeds) through March 17 under the 1954 emergency feed program. Under this program, eligible farmers and ranchers in the drought disaster areas can purchase CCC feed grains through established feed and grain dealers, at reduced costs. The CCC gives an allowance of \$1.00 per 100 pounds below the prevailing market price for these grains. Applications for assistance were received through February 15 for a 60-day supply of feed. The disaster area included 1,016 counties in 18 States.

January 1 Hay Stocks
Larger than in 1954

Stocks of hay on farms January 1 totaled 72.2 million tons, 4 percent larger than last year, when stocks were slightly above the 1949-53 average. The number of roughage-consuming livestock on farms has increased during recent years and stocks per animal unit were slightly below average, although a little larger than a year earlier. Disappearance of hay during May-December totaled 47.4 million tons, the smallest for this period since 1950. The decline apparently reflects mild weather and more favorable conditions for the growth of fall pastures than in either of the two past years. January 1 stocks were near average or above in all of the North Central States except in Missouri, and in a number of the Western States. Stocks of hay in Missouri were about one-third smaller than the 1944-53 average. Stocks in most of the Southern States also were well below average.

More Livestock on Farms
Than a Year Earlier

The number of livestock and poultry on farms this winter was a little larger than a year ago, as a result of a fairly sharp increase in the number of hogs and slight increases in cattle, chickens, and turkeys. The 55 million head of hogs on farms January 1 was 13 percent more than a year earlier, though a little below the 1950-54 average. The increase reflected the larger pig crops in 1954, which resulted from a more favorable hog-corn price ratio. The 1954 fall pig crop was about 16 percent larger than the 1953 crop, which would mean more hogs on farms to be fed out during October-March. Last December farmers also planned a 5 percent increase in the number of sows to farrow this spring, which would mean that more hogs would be on farms this summer and fall. The hog-corn price ratio, which was very favorable early in 1954, has declined, and in February this year it was a little below the 1934-53 average of 12.8.

The number of cattle and calves on farms January 1 reached a record level of 95.4 million head, 1 percent larger than on January 1, 1954. Most of this increase came in young beef stock, with the number of dairy cattle declining slightly. The number of cattle on feed was 8 percent larger than a year ago, and considerably above the average of recent years. About 4.2 million head were estimated to be on feed in the Corn Belt, the second highest on record.

The number of chickens on farms January 1 was slightly larger than a year earlier, reflecting the 2 percent increase in the number of chickens raised in 1954. The number of chickens raised in 1955 is expected to be lower than in 1954 and the overall level of poultry production will probably decline below the record level of last year.

The total number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed during the October-September 1954-55 season is now estimated at 173 million, 3 percent more than in 1953-54.

Table 11.- Hay: Supply, May-December disappearance, and stocks
January 1, average 1949-53, annual 1948-54

Year begin- ning May	Hay supply May 1 ^{1/}	May- December disap- pearance	Stocks on farms: January 1 following	Roughage- consuming animal units fed annually ^{2/}	May- December disap- pearance per animal unit	January 1 stocks per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average						
1949-53	117,784	48,417	69,367	71,946	.67	.96
1948	110,912	45,872	65,040	67,193	.68	.97
1949	109,657	43,359	66,298	67,234	.64	.99
1950	116,707	46,987	69,720	69,307	.68	1.01
1951	123,003	49,915	73,088	72,228	.69	1.01
1952	119,303	51,177	68,126	75,075	.68	.91
1953	120,249	50,646	69,603	75,886	.67	.92
1954	119,583	47,370	72,213	76,235	.62	.95

^{1/} Production plus farm stocks on May 1.

^{2/} Weights for roughage-consuming animal units fed annually shown in table 68, page 52, Feed Statistics, January 1954.

Table 12.- Numbers of livestock on farms in the United States,
January 1, average 1950-54, and annually 1949-55

Year	All cattle, including milk cows	Milk cows	Hogs	All sheep	Horses and mules	Chickens ^{1/}
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average						
1950-54	87,251	23,943	57,628	31,126	6,328	444,335
1949	76,830	23,862	56,257	30,943	8,498	430,876
1950	77,963	23,853	58,852	29,826	7,781	456,549
1951	82,025	23,722	62,852	30,635	7,067	442,657
1952	87,844	23,369	63,582	32,088	6,243	449,925
1953	93,637	24,094	54,294	31,861	5,551	429,731
1954	94,787	24,675	48,560	31,218	5,000	442,813
1955 ^{2/}	95,433	24,408	55,002	30,931	4,551	447,310

^{1/} Number on farms, not including commercial broilers.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Smaller Argentine Corn
Crop in Prospect

The 1955 Argentine corn crop to be harvested this spring, based on indications in March, will total around 125 million bushels, 60 million bushels less than the 1954 crop. While this would be much smaller than the prewar average, it would be larger than the small crops in several postwar years. Exports of corn from Argentina probably will be considerably smaller in the 1955-56 April-March marketing year than exports in 1954-55, which are preliminarily estimated at around 80 million bushels. Exports in 1954-55 were substantially larger than in the 4 preceding years, when they ranged from 18 to 45 million bushels annually.

CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1955

Corn acreage allotments totaling 49,842,697 acres were announced on January 31 by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1955 crop in the commercial corn-producing area. The 1955 commercial area includes 805 counties in 21 States, compared with 834 counties in 22 States in 1954. Taking into consideration the reduction in the size of the commercial area, total corn acreage allotments for 1955 are about 8 percent larger than in 1954. The allotment is about 10 percent below the 55.5 million acres planted in the 1955 commercial corn-producing area in 1954 (table 14). The reduction in acreage from 1954 will vary for individual counties and farms because of acreage trends and other factors. Farmers who plant within their acreage allotments will be eligible for the 1955 price support.

In determining the commercial corn-producing area, counties were selected on the basis of (a) those having an average production of corn, excluding corn used for silage, during the preceding 10 calendar years of 450 bushels or more per farm and 4 bushels or more per acre of farm land in the county, and (b) those bordering on the commercial corn-producing area having a minor civil division, such as a township, likely to produce the above amounts of corn for 1955.

Corn acreage allotments in 1954 totaled about 47.0 million acres, 18 percent below the acreage planted in the commercial area in 1953. The actual acreage planted in the commercial area in 1954 was only 1.4 percent less than in 1953. While 40 percent of the producers in the area complied with their 1954 acreage allotments, acreage reductions by these producers were nearly offset by larger acreages planted by other farmers. Corn acreage allotments for 1954 and 1955 and the acreage planted in the commercial area in 1954 are shown in table 13. The acreages shown apply only to the total acreage in the counties in the commercial area of each State. Only in Iowa and Delaware, were all counties within the commercial area.

The total acreage and production of corn in the 1955 commercial area in recent years is shown in table 14. This area contains about two thirds of the total corn acreage for the entire country, and produces about 80 percent of the total crop. Yield per acre in the commercial area in recent years has averaged 45 bushels per acre, about double the average yield per acre in the non-commercial area.

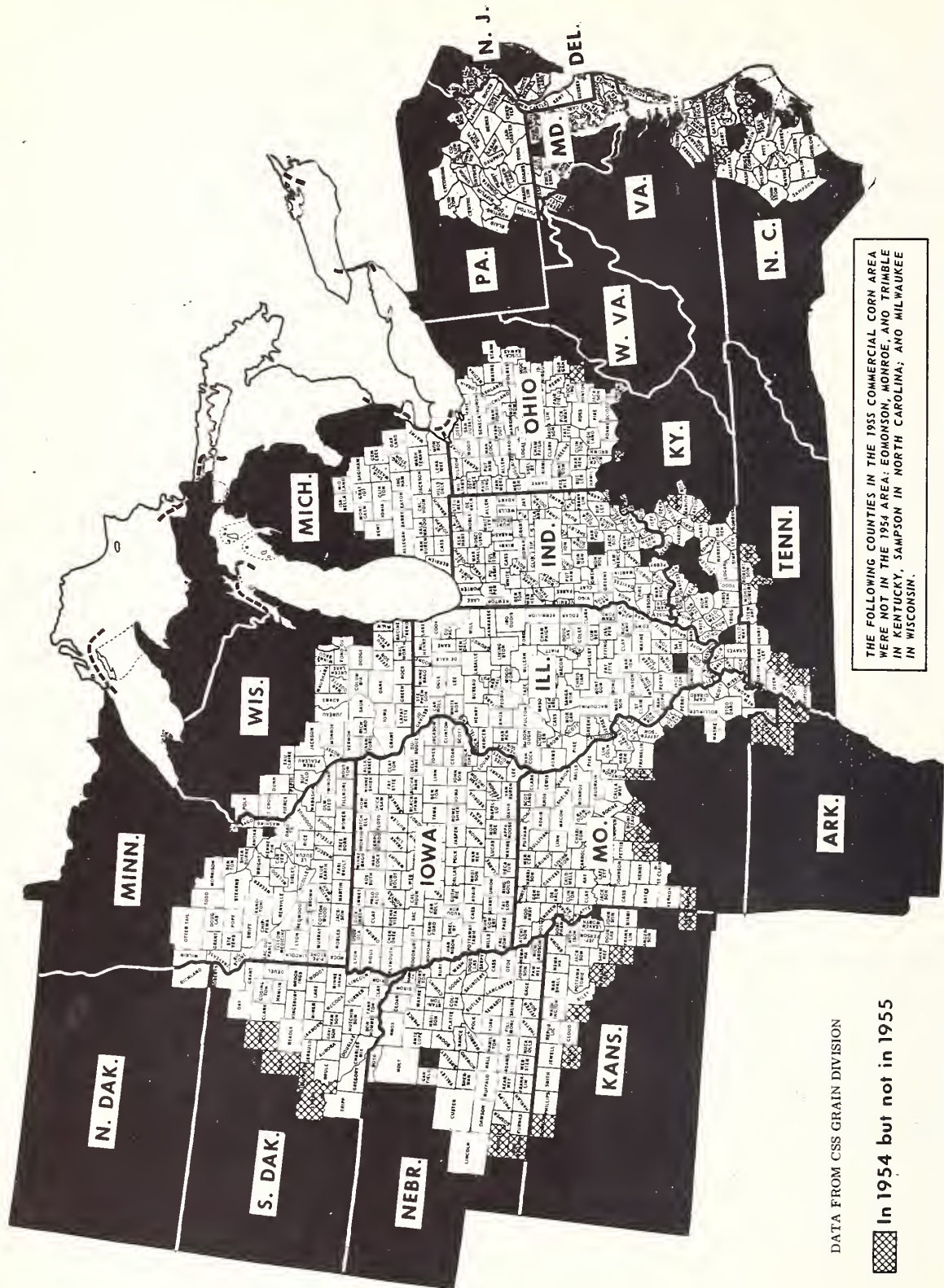
Table 13.- Corn: Acreage allotments in 1954 and 1955 and acreages planted in the 1954 commercial area in 1953 and 1954

State	1954 Program						1955 Program	
	Number of com- mercial counties	Acres allotted	Acreage planted in the commercial area			Percent- age of farms in com- pliance 1/	Number of com- mercial counties	Acres allotted
			1953	1954	1954 as a percent- age of 1953			
Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Number	1,000 acres	
N. J.	7	93	113	117	103.5	52.4	7	99
Pa.	30	745	934	925	99.0	40.0	30	812
Ohio	69	2,731	3,294	3,489	105.9	36.4	68	2,961
Ind.	89	3,823	4,684	4,762	101.7	35.2	89	4,160
Ill.	101	7,524	9,354	9,161	97.9	34.6	101	8,173
Mich.	29	1,049	1,327	1,407	106.0	37.3	29	1,176
Wis.	35	1,581	1,928	2,026	105.1	33.8	36	1,730
Minn.	58	4,327	5,396	5,192	96.2	41.4	58	4,739
Iowa	99	9,064	11,213	10,369	92.5	43.6	99	9,637
Mo.	74	3,070	3,598	4,073	113.2	43.4	69	3,282
N. Dak.	1	89	90	103	114.4	53.8	1	96
S. Dak.	36	2,713	3,285	3,266	99.4	39.7	32	2,726
Nebr.	63	5,692	6,860	6,434	93.8	47.1	61	5,924
Kans.	28	1,415	1,608	1,509	93.8	54.2	22	1,275
Del.	3	137	173	171	98.8	39.4	3	151
Md.	14	310	374	379	101.3	35.0	14	334
Va.	9	160	201	186	92.5	47.6	9	172
W. Va.	2	21	25	24	96.0	44.1	2	22
N. C.	25	786	1,008	965	95.7	38.1	23	890
Ky.	43	1,061	1,201	1,254	104.4	50.0	43	1,145
Tenn.	15	466	501	537	107.2	49.0	9	339
Ark.	4	139	130	155	119.2	52.6	0	0
	834	46,996	57,297	56,504	98.6	40.2	805	49,843

1/ Preliminary. Percentage of the corn farms in the commercial area in 1954 that were in compliance with their acreage allotments.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

1955 COMMERCIAL CORN AREA



DATA FROM CSS GRAIN DIVISION

In 1954 but not in 1955

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES IN THE 1955 COMMERCIAL CORN AREA WERE NOT IN THE 1954 AREA: EDMONSON, MOHROE, AND TRIMBLE IN KENTUCKY; SAMPSON IN NORTH CAROLINA; AND MILWAUKEE IN WISCONSIN.

Table 14.- Corn: Acreage, yield, and production in the 1955 commercial and non-commercial areas, 1948-54

Year	Commercial area <u>1/</u>			Non-commercial area			Commercial area as a percentage of U.S.	
	Planted	Yield	Produc-	Planted	Yield	Produc-	Acreage	Produc-
	acreage	<u>2/</u>	tion	acreage	<u>2/</u>	tion		tion
	Mil.	Bu.	Mil.	Mil.	Bu.	Mil.	Pct.	Pct.
	acres		bu.	acres		bu.		
1948	55.7	51.3	2,855	29.8	25.1	750	65.1	79.2
1949	57.2	43.9	2,515	29.5	24.5	724	66.0	77.7
1950	51.9	43.9	2,279	30.9	25.2	779	62.7	74.5
1951	54.8	40.6	2,223	28.5	23.7	676	65.8	76.7
1952	54.9	49.4	2,712	27.6	20.6	567	66.6	82.7
1953	56.3	45.7	2,575	25.4	24.3	617	68.9	80.7
1954 <u>3/</u>	55.5	43.8	2,433	26.4	20.1	531	67.8	82.1

1/ Acreage and production for each year in the area determined as the 1955 commercial corn-producing area.

2/ Yield per planted acre.

3/ Preliminary.

Planting intentions of farmers indicate that the acreage planted to corn in the commercial area in 1955 may be increased slightly over the 1954 acreage in the area. March 1 planting intentions indicate that farmers in Iowa plan to increase their 1955 corn acreage 3 percent over the 1954 acreage, Minnesota 6 percent, South Dakota 4 percent, Nebraska 2 percent, Illinois 1 percent, and Ohio 1 percent. These increases indicate that there will be rather general overplanting of acreage allotments again this year, as was the case in 1954. There is generally more widespread overplanting of corn acreage allotments than for other basic crops, since many corn producers in the commercial area produce corn almost entirely as a feed for their own livestock and not as a cash crop.

Table 15.- Corn: Acreage planted, total and with hybrid seed, specified regions, 1929-55

Year	North Central Region		Southern States ^{1/}		Other States ^{2/}		United States	
	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed	Total acreage	Planted with hybrid seed
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1929	63,203	----	31,303	----	4,624	----	99,130	----
1930	66,192	----	33,175	----	4,548	----	103,915	----
1931	69,121	----	35,160	----	5,083	----	109,364	----
1932	70,665	----	36,364	----	5,995	----	113,024	----
1933	68,388	143	36,019	----	5,423	----	109,830	143
1934	58,619	372	37,043	----	4,901	----	100,563	372
1935	58,592	1,140	36,362	----	5,020	----	99,974	1,140
1936	62,257	3,155	34,794	6	4,908	5	101,959	3,166
1937	58,962	7,578	33,409	31	4,803	23	97,174	7,632
1938	54,578	13,884	35,376	108	4,519	87	94,473	14,079
1939	52,115	20,110	35,231	301	4,293	207	91,639	20,618
1940	50,164	25,985	34,277	634	4,251	392	88,692	27,011
1941	49,790	32,356	32,809	1,129	4,238	649	86,837	34,134
1942	52,884	38,590	31,708	1,690	4,226	919	88,818	41,199
1943	58,618	45,797	31,659	2,400	4,064	1,231	94,341	49,428
1944	61,810	51,617	29,477	3,327	4,188	1,531	95,475	56,475
1945	58,783	51,787	26,684	4,284	3,794	1,707	89,261	57,778
1946	59,120	53,685	26,171	5,629	3,607	1,957	88,898	61,271
1947	56,693	52,591	24,976	7,009	3,369	2,076	85,038	61,676
1948	57,320	53,761	24,738	8,879	3,464	2,350	85,522	64,990
1949	59,133	55,725	24,062	9,611	3,550	2,570	86,745	67,906
1950	54,315	51,205	25,028	10,833	3,515	2,590	82,858	64,628
1951	57,040	54,242	22,760	11,132	3,483	2,620	83,283	67,994
1952	56,520	54,409	22,472	12,581	3,417	2,707	82,409	69,697
1953 ^{3/}	58,016	55,774	20,305	12,182	3,409	2,818	81,730	70,774
1954 ^{3/}	57,511	55,418	20,732	13,005	3,650	3,035	81,893	71,458
1955 ^{4/}	58,244		20,075		3,714		82,033	

^{1/} South Central and South Atlantic Regions.^{2/} North Atlantic and Western Regions.^{3/} Tentative revisions in hybrid acreages derived by applying the percentage of corn acreage planted with hybrid seed by States, published in July 1954, to all corn acreages planted by States as reported in the Annual Crop Summary in December 1954.^{4/} Based on prospective plantings as of March 1.

Table 16.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, January and February 1955, with comparisons ^{1/}

Commodity	Production					Stocks ^{2/}				
	1953-54	Jan.	1954-55			Oct. 1,	Feb. 1,	1954-55		
	season	1954	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1953	1954	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1
	3/									
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Byproduct feeds										
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,974.6	335.0	320.3	294.0	293.1	2/112.7	2/109.2	251.5	245.5	242.1
Soybean cake and meal	5,050.6	492.7	507.3	484.6	491.3	56.8	128.6	47.9	47.1	59.5
Linseed cake and meal	576.7	47.5	54.5	49.0	42.5	23.2	18.3	40.2	34.7	25.6
Peanut cake and meal	63.2	5.4	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.0	.5	.7	1.6
Copra cake and meal	116.0	10.4	8.7	9.4	9.9	6.3	3.1	4.2	1.3	1.0
Total	8,777.9	891.0	892.5	839.3	838.8	200.6	261.2	344.3	329.3	329.8
Corn gluten feed and meal	929.4	72.6	87.7	84.6	79.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	226.5	13.9	14.1	16.9	16.2	7.4	2.0	5.0	4.5	3.8
Distillers' dried grains	245.3	20.0	23.8	20.8	19.1	1.8	2.2	4.0	2.3	2.3
Wheat millfeeds	4,424.8	380.2	387.2	382.9	384.2	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	273.2	27.5	17.5	13.0	12.1	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,183.7	23.3	44.1	32.7	19.1	321.7	130.1	338.4	281.4	216.3
Fish meal	224.8	3.9	9.2	9.0	1.9	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	9.8	.8	.4	.6	.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Foreign trade										
	Imports					Exports				
	1953-54	Jan.	1954-55			1953-54	Jan.	1954-55		
	season	1954	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	season	1954	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	3/					3/				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Cottonseed cake and meal	69.8	9.3	1.7	1.5	.9	63.2	5.1	20.4	17.4	21.0
Soybean cake and meal	15.6	.8	0	0	0	66.5	4.0	50.9	25.6	23.0
Linseed cake and meal	.6	.1	0	0	0	31.0	1.2	13.8	3.6	2.2
Peanut cake and meal	.7	5/	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0
Copra cake and meal	79.8	5.9	5.6	3.8	3.5	.1	0	0	0	0
Total	166.5	16.1	7.3	5.3	4.4	162.2	10.3	85.1	46.6	46.2
Wheat millfeeds	245.0	20.7	13.9	5.6	5.6	1.1	.2	.1	.1	.4
Fish meal	126.5	6.5	4.2	8.3	8.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	18.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including meal	1,124	64	117	117	106	96,256	6,860	3,853	9,569	7,226
Oats, including oatmeal	79,754	2,294	3,316	2,189	1,820	3,446	186	779	701	1,862
Barley, including malt	38,313	421	3,582	2,842	676	18,533	416	3,160	4,201	1,326
Sorghum grain	---	---	---	---	---	15,287	4	247	213	170
Grain processing or use										
	1953-54	1954-55			1954-55					
	season	Dec.	Jan.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			
	3/									
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.			
Corn										
Wet-processing	128,198	10,240	10,021	12,163	12,102	11,670	10,954			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	23,190	2,079	1,989	1,926	2,122	2,059	6/			
Barley										
Malt liquors	80,155	5,218	5,040	5,284	5,114	5,604	5,367			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	5,685	502	506	493	513	496	6/			

^{1/} Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price, Waterhouse, and Company, New York. ^{2/} At processors' plants. The CCC owned 29,200 tons on October 1 and 6,100 tons on February 1 not included in stocks at processors' plants. ^{3/} October-September year for all items except oats and barley, which is July-June. ^{4/} Not reported. ^{5/} Less than 50 tons. ^{6/} Not yet available.

Table 17.- Feed grains: Stocks by quarters, United States, 1953-55 1/

Year	January 1 1,000 bushels	April 1 1,000 bushels	July 1 1,000 bushels	October 1 1,000 bushels
<u>CORN</u>				
1953	2,558,461	1,797,551	1,263,240	768,790
1954	2,682,062	1,992,750	1,406,824	919,672
1955	2,798,808			
<u>OATS</u>				
1953	859,386	503,787	254,191	1,065,333
1954	836,542	491,190	233,038	1,296,578
1955	1,016,307			
<u>BARLEY</u>				
1953	164,253	97,819	51,344	236,610
1954	178,025	124,080	71,163	355,814
1955	283,565			
<u>SORGHUM GRAINS</u>				
1953	54,085	2/	2/	7,318
1954	79,196	2/	2/	22,021
1955	189,013			

1/ Stocks in all positions, including Government-owned.

2/ Total stocks not reported.

Table 18.- Feed grains: Distribution of January 1 stocks, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1953-55

Year	Farm 1,000 bushels	Terminal market 1,000 bushels	Commodity Credit Corporation 1/ 1,000 bushels	Interior mill, elevator, and warehouse 1,000 bushels	Total 1,000 bushels
<u>CORN</u>					
Average 1950-54	2,116,746	53,630	301,293	107,259	2,578,928
1953	2,154,757	62,039	243,717	97,948	2,558,461
1954	2,144,305	43,106	394,060	100,591	2,682,062
1955	2,070,187	60,218	515,887	152,516	2,798,808
<u>OATS</u>					
Average 1950-54	813,976	21,399	154	42,770	878,299
1953	786,560	25,041	171	47,614	859,386
1954	773,516	18,295	260	44,471	836,542
1955	922,637	20,055	12,741	60,874	1,016,307
<u>BARLEY</u>					
Average 1950-54	115,207	23,592	1,738	55,709	196,246
1953	98,680	13,415	513	51,645	164,253
1954	108,490	12,659	28	56,848	178,025
1955	165,805	27,517	6,057	84,186	283,565
<u>SORGHUM GRAINS</u>					
Average 1950-54	50,258	18,228	875	55,314	124,675
1953	23,803	4,788	705	24,789	54,085
1954	36,281	8,141	9	34,765	79,196
1955	51,789	40,643	1,303	95,278	189,013

1/ In bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. Other CCC-owned grain is included in stocks at other positions.

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